

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

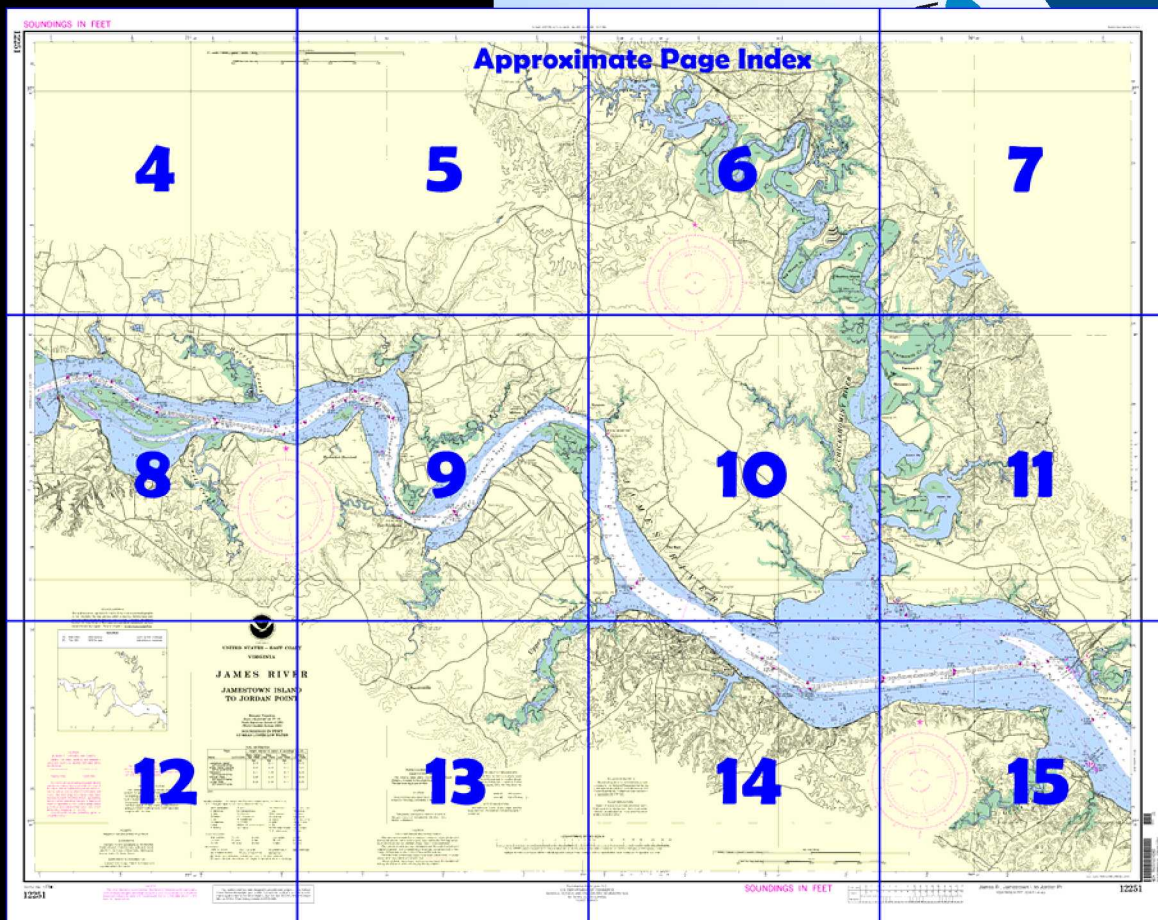
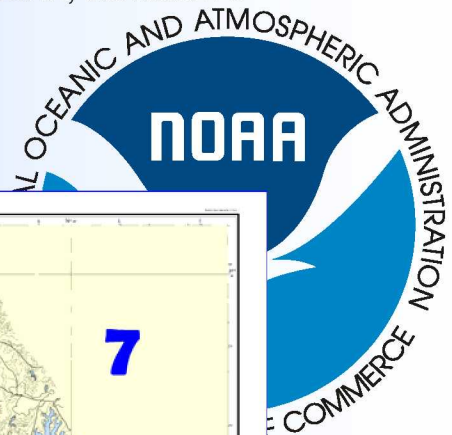
## James River - Jamestown Island to Jordan Point

(NOAA Chart 12251)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

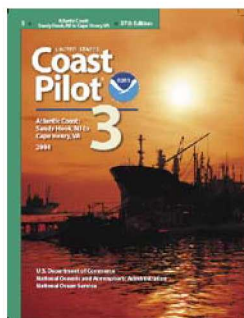
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(3) **James River.** Drafts of vessels using the river above Newport News generally do not exceed 15 feet.

(6) **Channels.**—The Federal project for James River provides for depths of 25 feet to the Richmond Deepwater Terminal and in the Richmond Deepwater Terminal Turning Basin, thence 18 feet to and in the Richmond Harbor Turning Basin, and thence 18 feet to the Richmond Lock at Richmond.

(7) **Anchorages.**—General anchorages extend

for about 7 miles above the mouth.

(8) **Dangers.**—Numerous stakes, piling, wrecks, and other obstructions are on both sides of the main channel in James River.

(10) **Currents.**—The currents in James River follow the general direction of the channel except between Hog Island and Jamestown Island where they set across Goose Hill Flats. In the lower reaches, the velocity of

flood is about equal to that of ebb.

(16) The principal places for **supplies** above Newport News are Hopewell and Richmond.

(62) **Grays Creek** is entered through a shallow bay. A 3-foot channel leads to deeper water inside. There are many snags and obstructions in the creek. A marina is 1 mile above the mouth.

(63) **Chickahominy River**, has a controlling depth of 6 feet in the entrance channel, thence 10 feet or more to the head of tidewater navigation at Walkers Dam. The lock in the dam has a length of 60 feet, a width of 15 feet, and a depth of 4 feet over the sill. The lock gates are hand operated; there is no tender.

(64) The seasonally buoyed channel at the entrance to Chickahominy River is entered 0.7 mile westward of Glass House Point; daybeacons and seasonal buoys mark the critical points inside.

(66) **Barrets Ferry** highway bridge has a clearance of 12 feet. A pier with a depth of 7 feet at the face extends 100 yards into the river from the east bank just north of the bridge.

(67) A marina at **Brickyard Landing**, can provide berths, gasoline, water, food, ice, pumpout station.

(68) The Thorofare is an unmarked cut leading through the bend of the river 10 miles above the mouth; the controlling depth is 5 feet. Small boats able to pass through the cut can save 1.2 miles.

(69) A small marina just north of **Mt. Airy**, has a depth of 9 feet at the face. Gasoline and some supplies are available.

(70) **Lanexa**, has a marina with reported depths of 10 feet alongside. Gasoline and supplies are available.

(72) **Upper Chippokes Creek**, has depths of about 5 feet for 3 miles, thence 2 feet for 1 mile to the head of navigation. The channel into the creek is close along the south bank. A wreck, marked by a light, is off the creek entrance close to the southwest side of James River main channel.

(75) **Wards Creek.** A depth of 2 feet can be carried across the mudflats at the entrance by following the east bank at a distance of about 75 yards. Above the mouth, depths are 4 to 10 feet for 1.7 miles. The creek is an excellent storm anchorage for any boat able to enter.

(77) **Ruffins Wharf** has depths of about 16 feet at the face.

(80) **Powell Creek** has depths of 7 feet through a narrow channel at the entrance and for 2 miles upstream. The creek is a good storm anchorage.

(82) **Jordan Point Marina** may be reached through a channel marked by private piles. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, and some marine supplies are available.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS**  
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Norfolk, VA	KHB-37	162.55 MHz
Richmond, VA	WXK-65	162.475 MHz

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

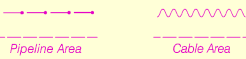
## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Virginia State plane coordinate grid (South Zone) is indicated on this chart thus: - + -  
The last three digits are omitted.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.531" northward and 1.097" eastward to agree with this chart.

## CAUTION

### FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: — — — — —

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Higher Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Jamestown Island (37°12'N/76°47'W)	2.3		2.1	0.1	-3.5
Wright Island Landing (37°21'N/76°52'W)	2.5		2.3	0.1	-3.5
Claremont (37°14'N/76°57'W)	2.1		1.9	0.1	-3.5
Windmill Point (37°18'N/77°06'W)	2.6		2.4	0.1	-3.5
Jordan Point (37°19'N/77°13'W)	2.8		2.6	0.1	-3.5

(301)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICHO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bks boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
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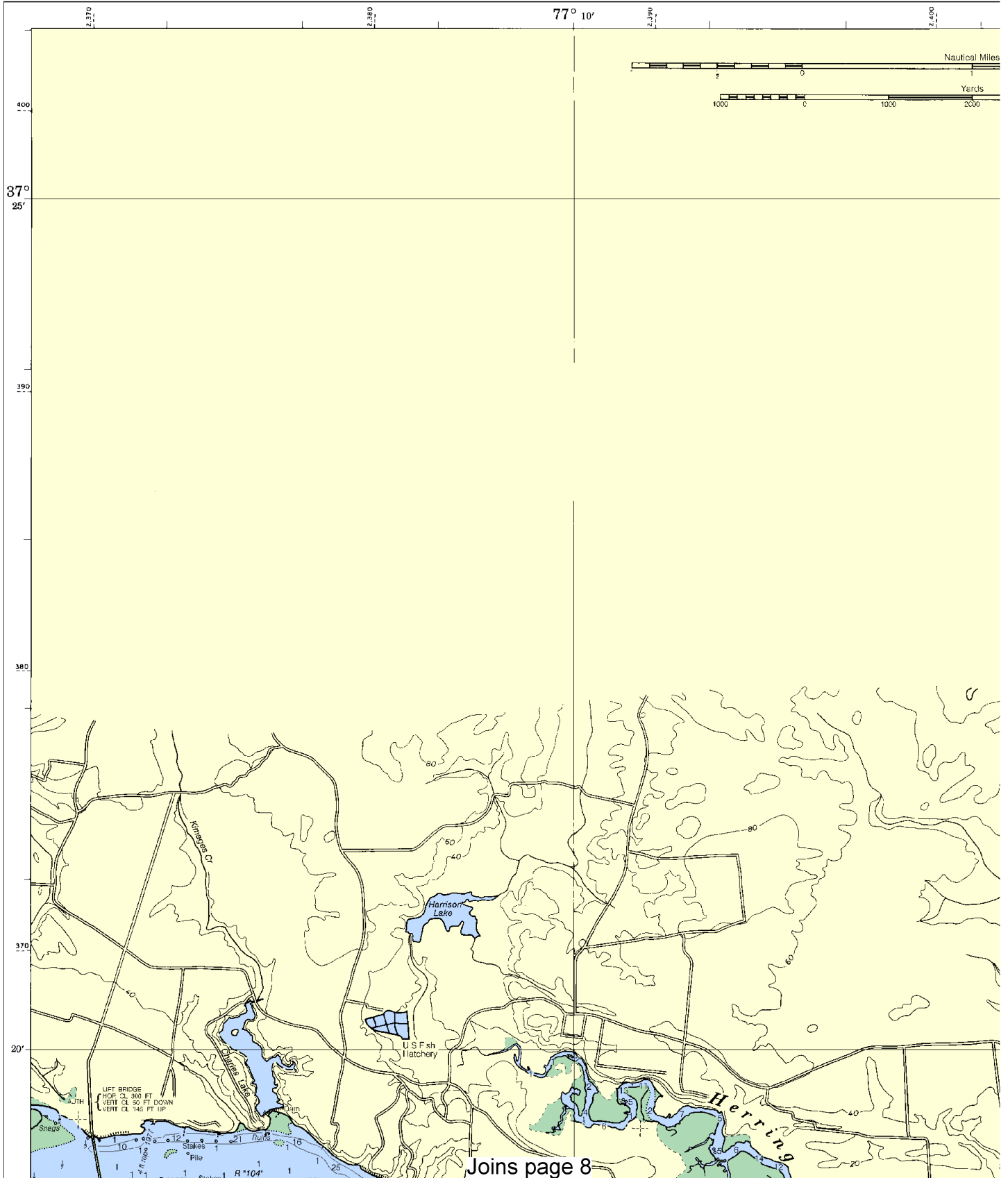
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12251



4

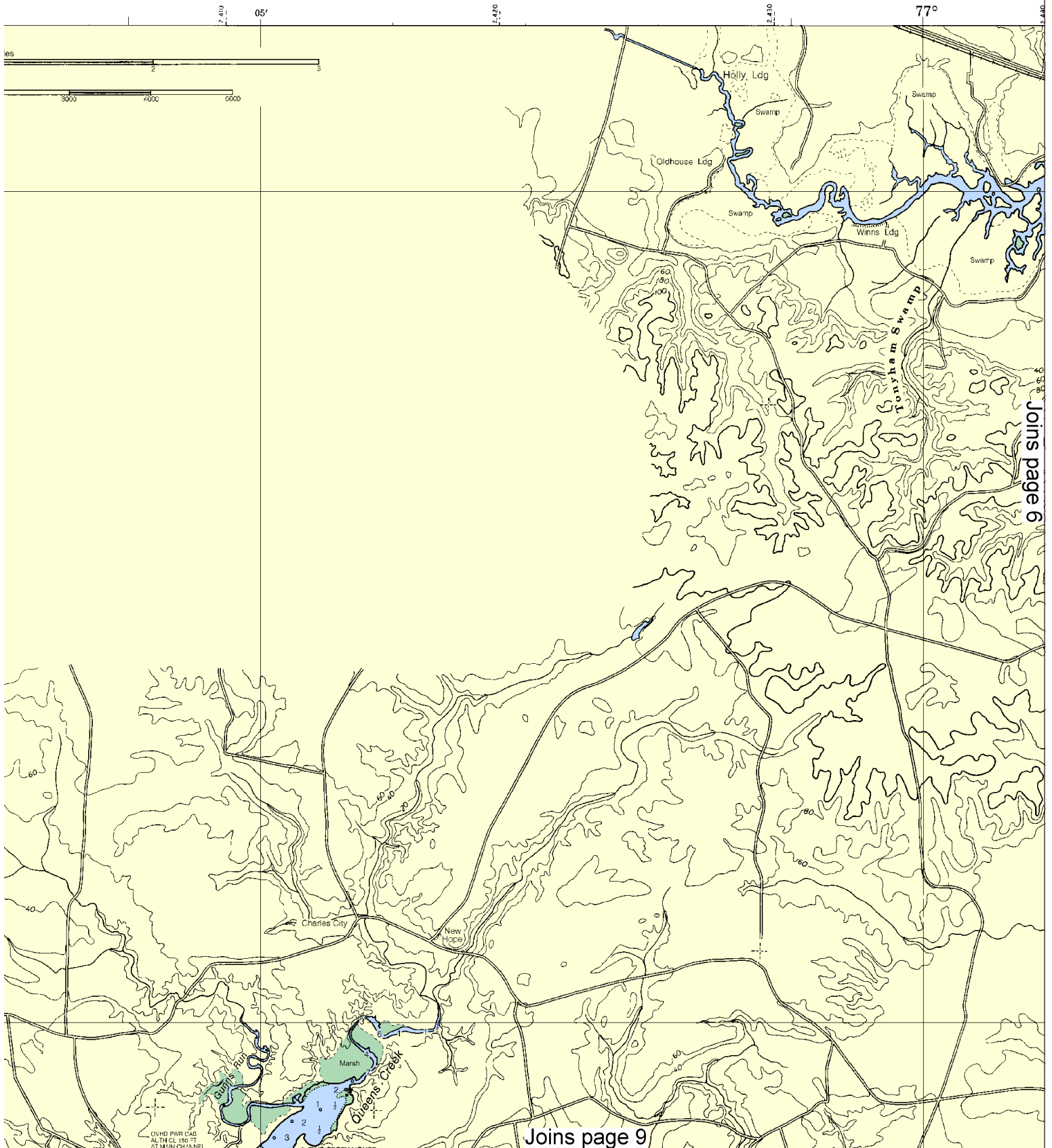


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SCALE 1:40,000

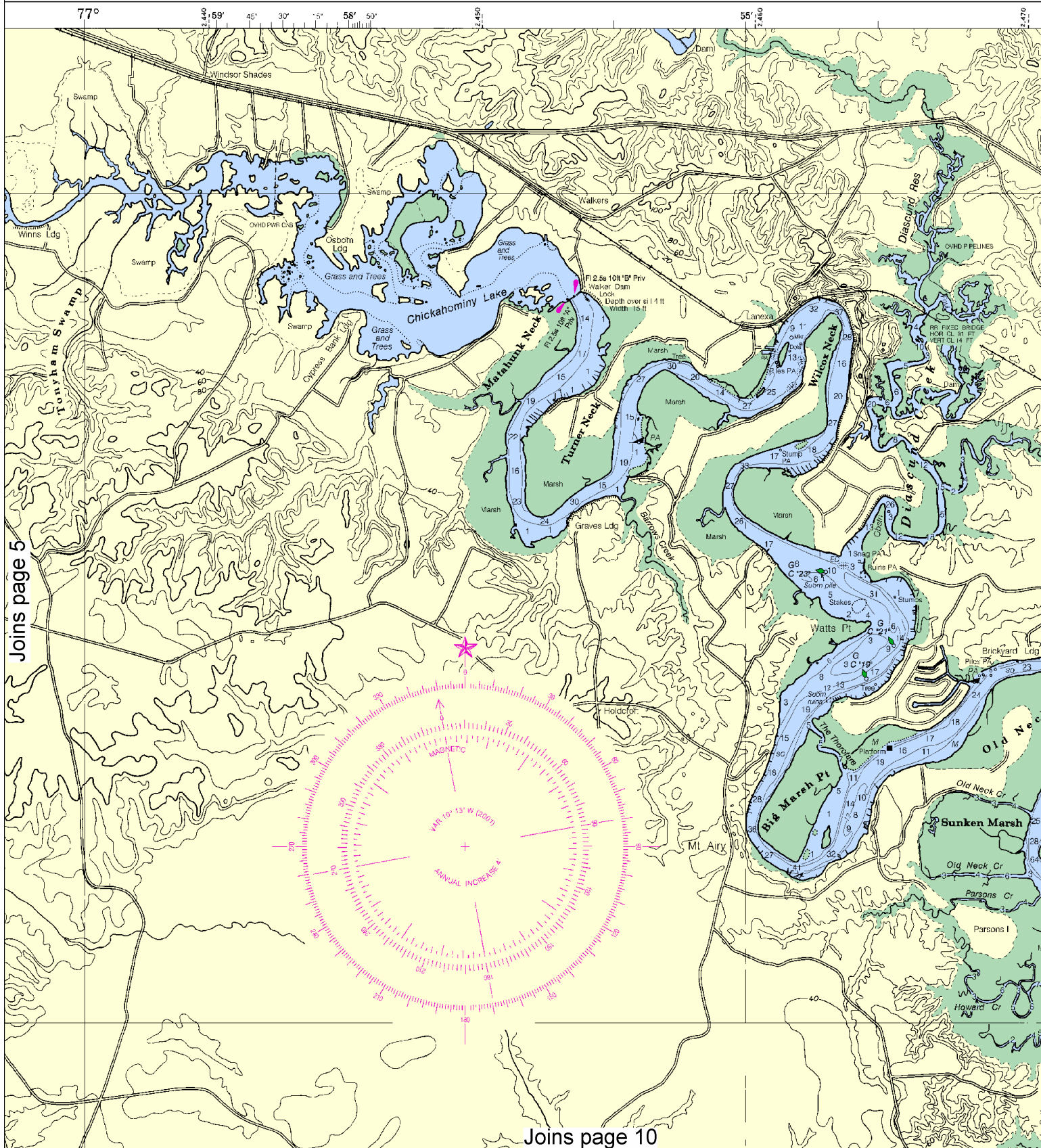
See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





6

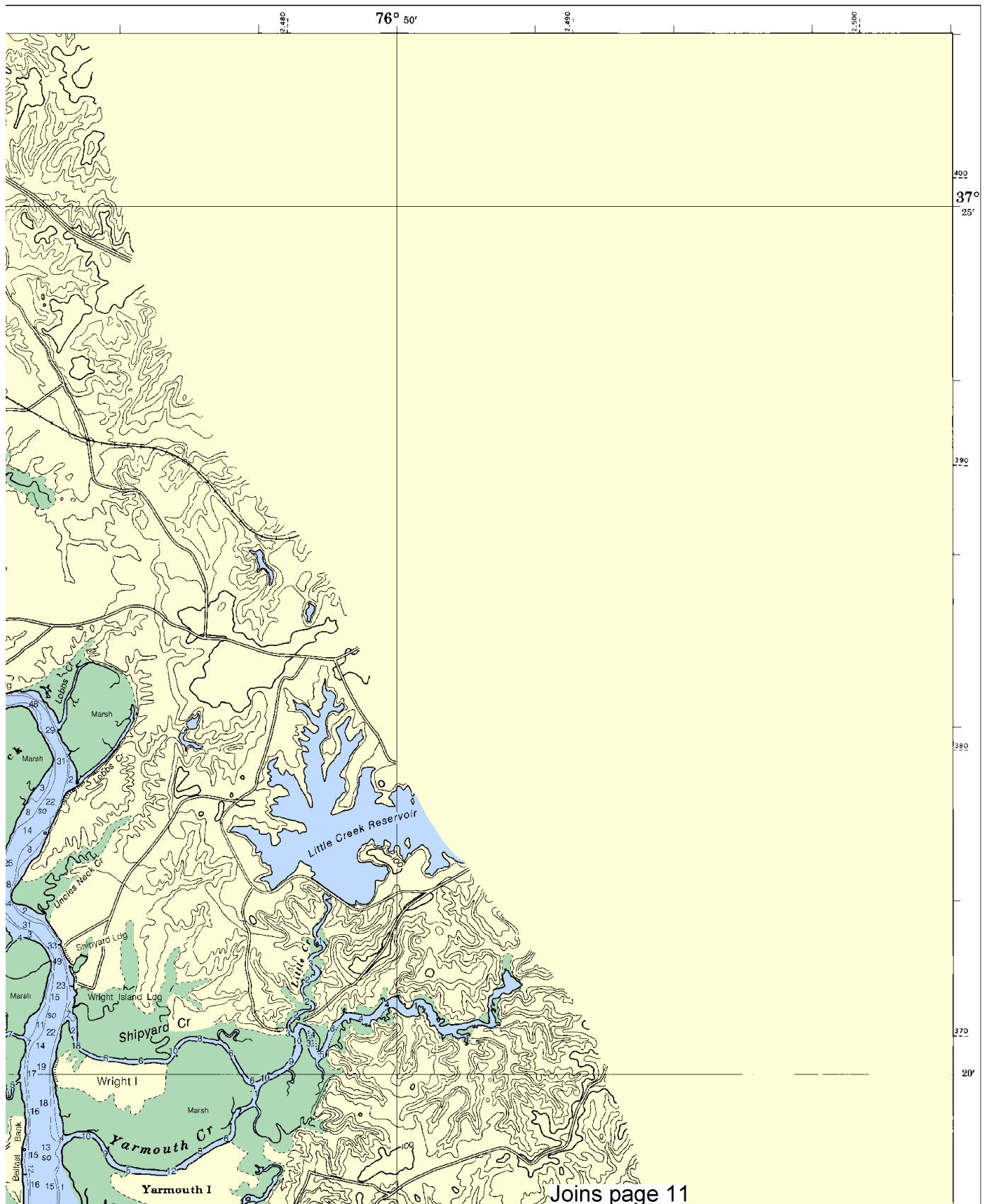


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4.



Joins page 12

## UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

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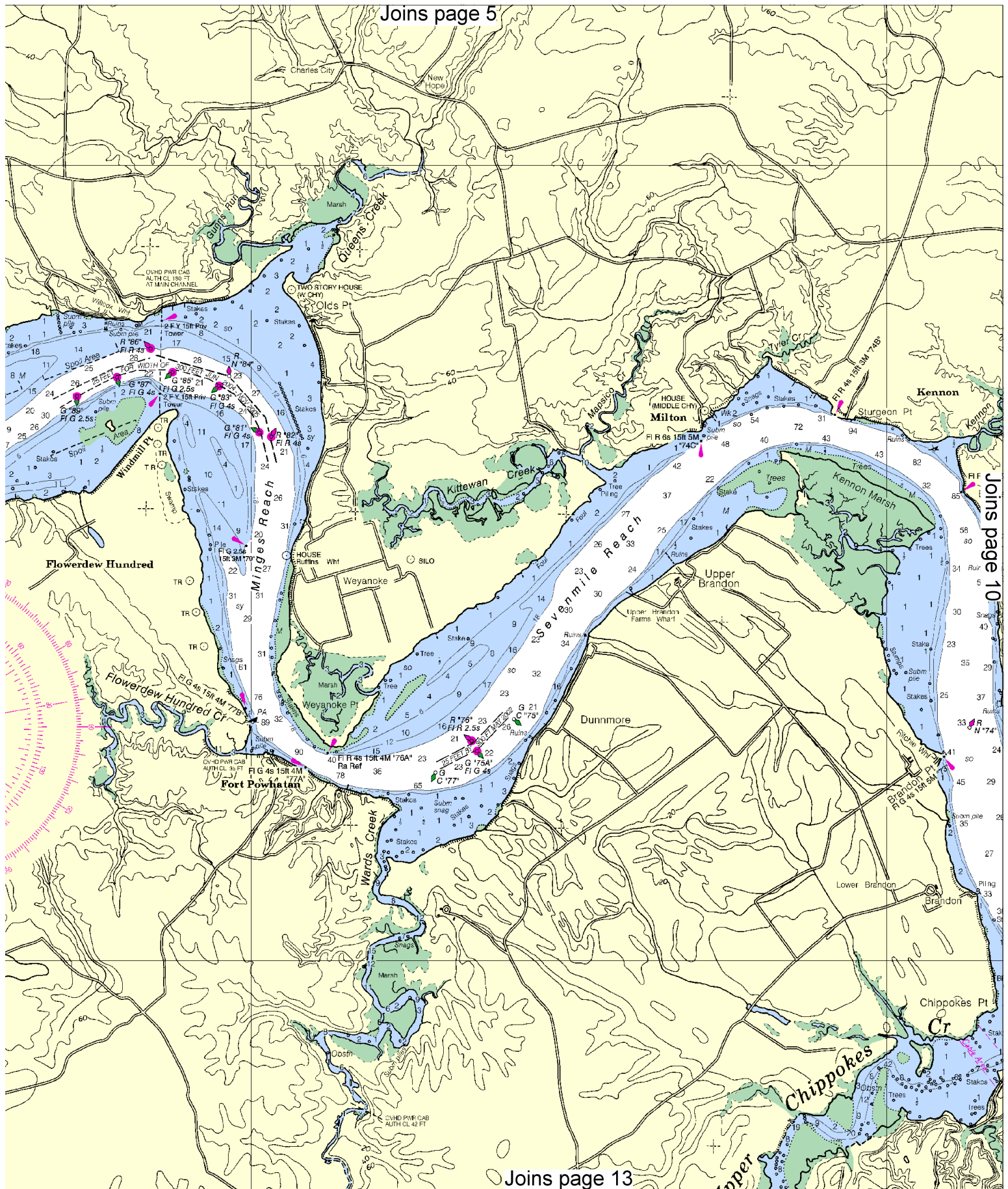
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



## North







10



Printed at reduced scale.

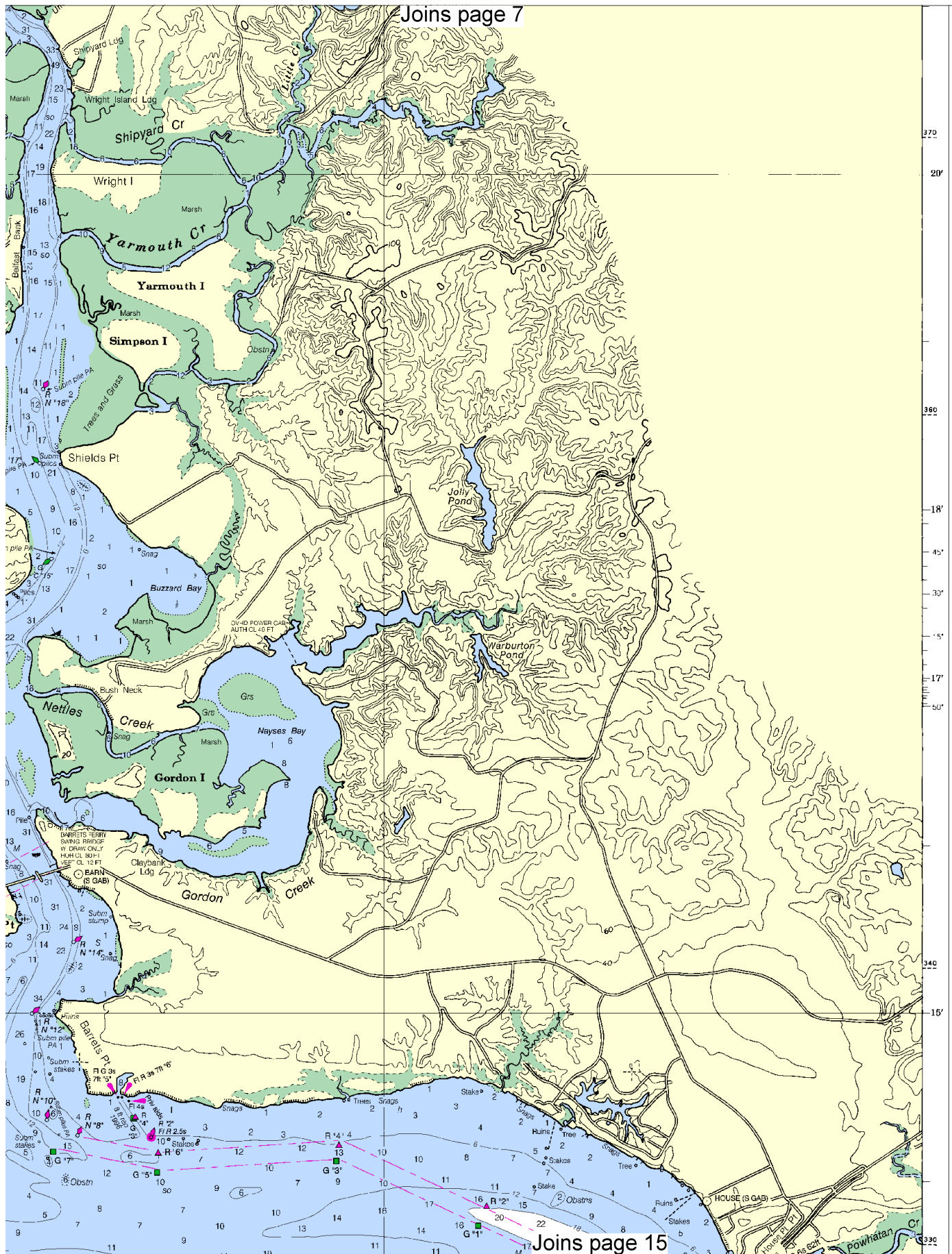
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 7



Joins page 15

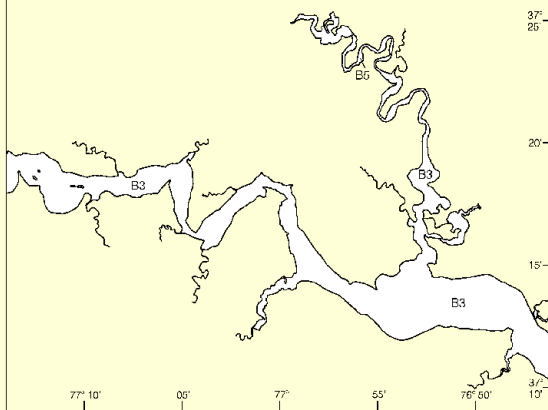


## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The curlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

## SOURCE

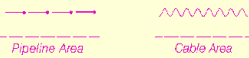
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage  
B5 Pre-1900 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



## CAUTION

## SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.531" northward and 1.097" eastward to agree with this chart.

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot: 3 for important supplemental information.



# UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

## VIRGINIA

# JAMES RIVER

## JAMESTOWN ISLAND TO JORDAN POINT

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 37°18'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Jamestown Island (37°12'N/76°47'W)	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	-3.5
Wright Island Landing (37°21'N/76°52'W)	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	-3.5
Claremont (37°14'N/76°57'W)	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	-3.5
Windmill Point (37°18'N/77°06'W)	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	-3.5
Jordan Point (37°19'N/77°13'W)	2.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	-3.5

(30f)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERC acronautical	G green	Mo moose code	R TR radar tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rc rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT light house	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	SM statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radio beacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Cys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Oy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Sukm submerged
CD existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or other object clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

23rd Ed., May 12/01

12251

## CAUTION

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This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA Silver Spring, Maryland 20916-3282.

12

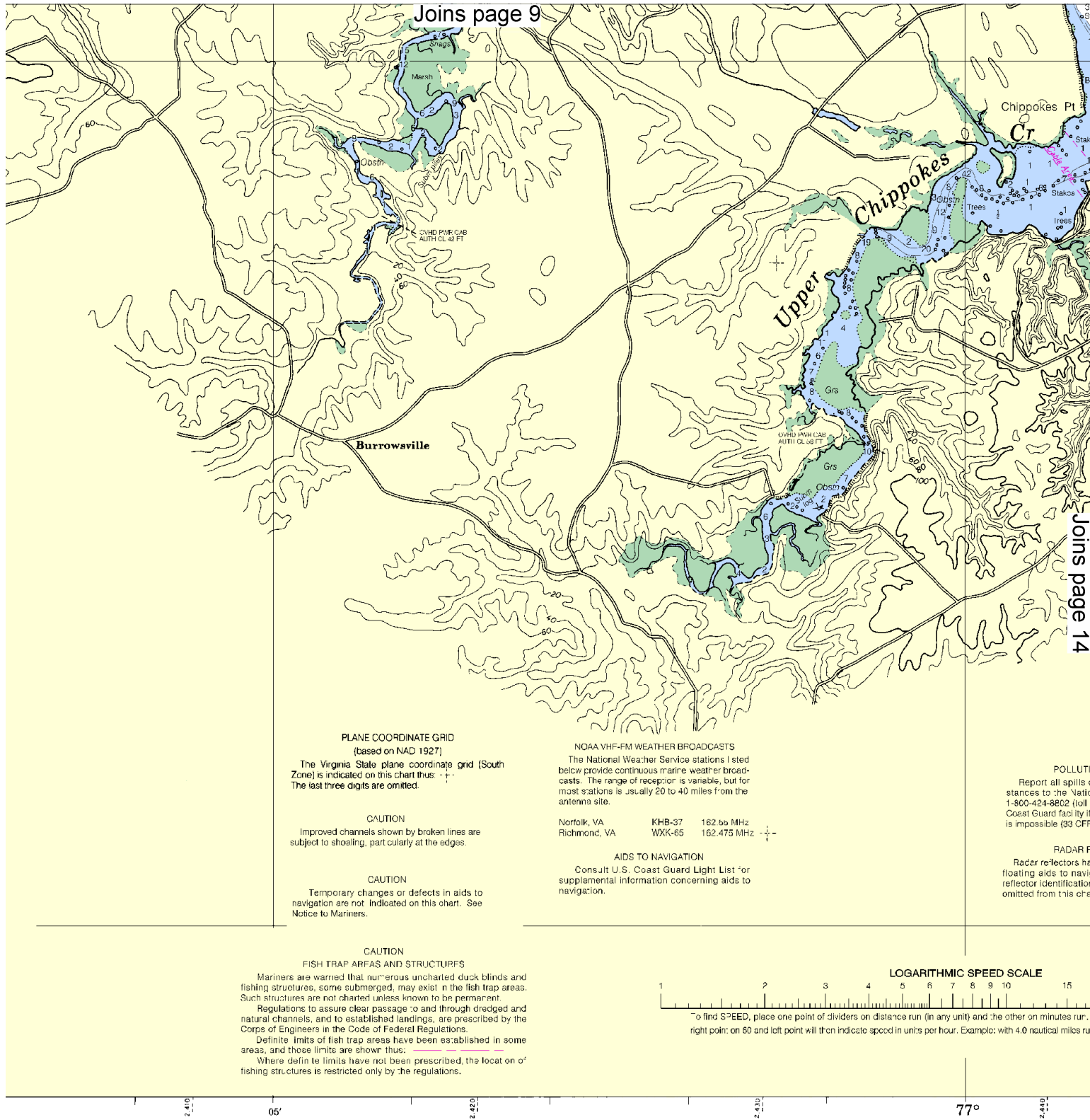


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

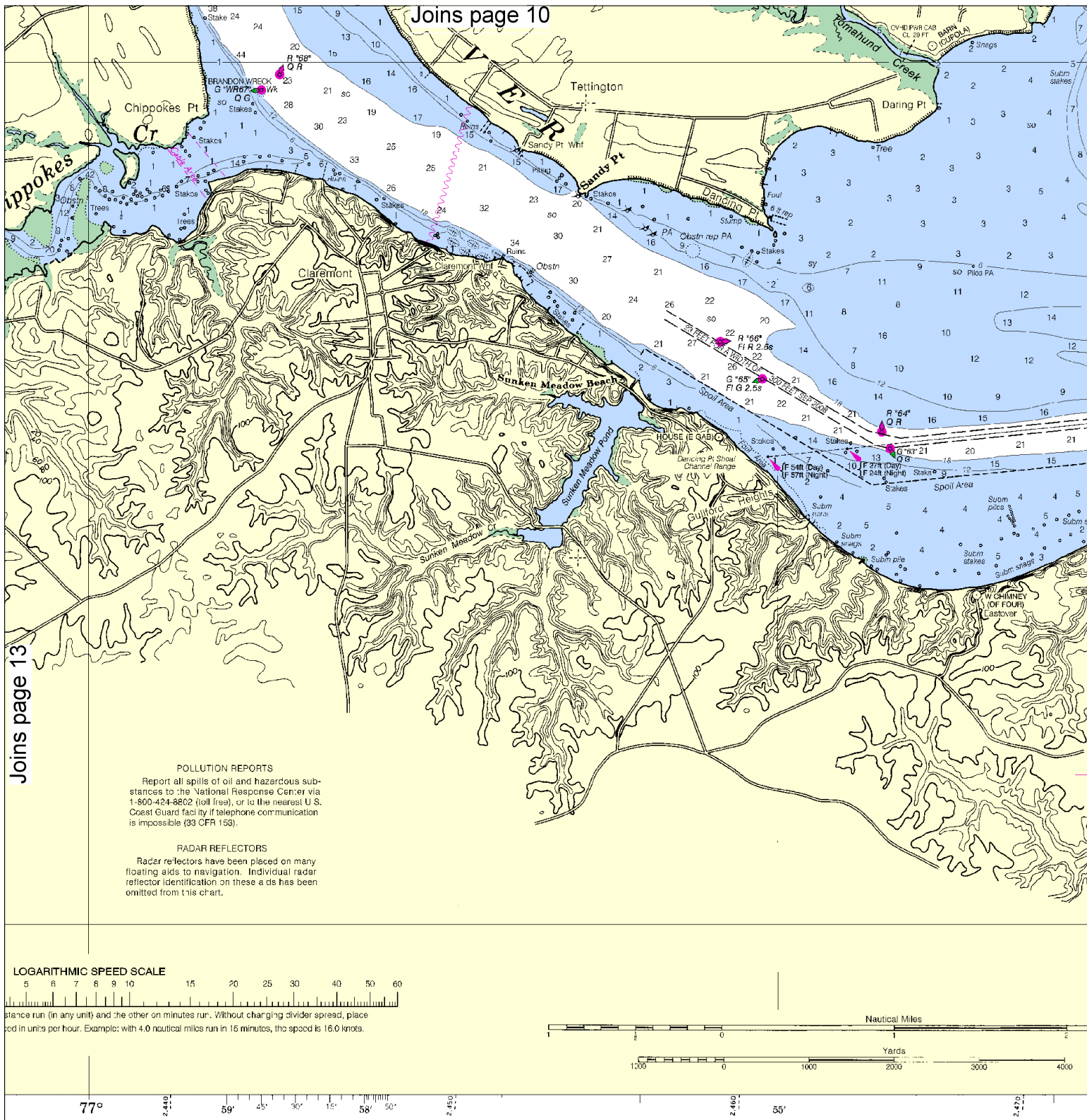
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 10

Joins page 13

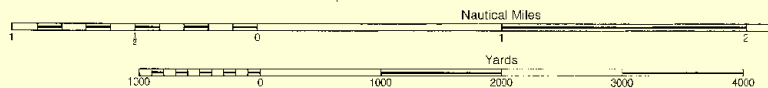


**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 158).

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE**

Distance run (in any unit) and the time on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place point in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

FATHOMS	6
FEET	1
METERS	3

**14**



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This nautical chart depicts the Grays Creek area, showing water depths, land features, and navigational aids. The chart includes a compass rose indicating magnetic variation and a scale bar. The title 'Grays Creek' is prominently displayed in the center. The chart is labeled with various navigational markers and coordinates.

**Geographic Features:**

- Grays Creek:** The central waterway, flowing from the bottom left towards the top right.
- Swanna Pt:** A point of land on the right side of the creek.
- Scotland:** A small settlement or area on the right side of the creek.
- Grays Ldg:** A landing area on the left side of the creek.
- Grays Creek:** The central waterway, flowing from the bottom left towards the top right.

**Navigational Aids:**

- Light:** A light is shown on the right side of the creek, labeled 'LIGHT'.
- Beacon:** A beacon is shown on the right side of the creek, labeled 'BEACON'.
- Obstruction:** An obstruction is shown on the right side of the creek, labeled 'OBSTRUCTION'.
- Obstruction:** An obstruction is shown on the right side of the creek, labeled 'OBSTRUCTION'.

**Chart Information:**

- Scale:** A scale bar is located at the bottom left, indicating a distance of 1000 feet.
- Compass Rose:** A compass rose is located in the bottom left corner, showing magnetic variation and annual increase.
- Coordinates:** The chart includes latitude and longitude coordinates, with latitude ranging from 37° 10' to 37° 15' N and longitude ranging from 76° 50' to 76° 55' W.



ED. NO. 23

NSN 7642014010362  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 12XHA12251

12251

15

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Intership safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525

**Coast Guard Milford Haven** – 804-725-2125/3732

**Coast Guard Cape Charles** – 757-331-2000

**Virginia Marine Police** – 800-541-4646

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes, producing over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts® (ENCs)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (RNCs)** – RNCs are georeferenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts™** – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts printed in page-sized pieces. The "home edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The "professional edition", containing additional boating, safety, and educational edition is available for NOAA chart agents or over the Internet.

**Official PocketCharts™** – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot®** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from official NOAA chart agents or downloaded for free at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated each week by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print on Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Chart No. 1, Nautical Chart Symbols** – This reference publication depicts basic chart elements and explains nautical chart symbols and abbreviations. Download it for free at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Coast Survey Navigation Managers** – These ambassadors to the maritime community maintain a regional presence for NOAA and help identify the challenges facing marine transportation and boating. They are listed at <http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/rep.htm>.

Internet sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).



# NOAA, the Nation's Chartmaker